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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1904.

The Outlook for Democracy.

Mr. John Temple Graves, editor of the Atlanta News, and an ardent supporter of William R. Hearst for the presidential nomination, is out in a public statement discussing the political situation, in which he says that it may be just as well to acknowledge that the Democracy is a divided party, not so much upon persons as upon principles and upon policies. According to Mr. Graves there is a small, but influential element of the Democratic party, particularly in the South, which has drifted by reason of its prosperity and its fortune into a near and almost undistinguishable sympathy with the Republican party. "These," continues Mr. Graves, "are the ultra-conservatives, and the difference between the things for which they stand and for which the Republican party stands is so obscure that one faith would easily serve for both." But in his view, "the mass of the Democratic party, meaning the vast majority represented by the middle classes, the plain people, the working people and the agricultural people are definite, progressive and clear in their advocacy of certain governmental reforms, and in their opposition to certain corporate evils and aggressions, which disturb the body politic and economic," and he concludes:

"The mass, lacking a leader, may follow the old leaders who have long been accustomed to direct their votes, but the mass had its way it would go in opposition to the old leaders, with whom it is no longer in concurrence and sympathy. If the Democratic masses follow the old leaders this time into ultra-conservative lines they will be sure to rebel in the near future against empty results which the next election will bring them."

We do not concede that the conservatives to whom Mr. Graves refers are out of tune with Democratic principles, or that their natural sympathies are with the Republican party. We can speak by the card for some of these so-called conservatives and we declare that they are as thoroughly Democratic as Mr. Graves or any one of the "masses" mentioned by him. They believe in the principles of the Democratic party as expressed and taught and advocated by the forefathers and as formulated in the various platforms down to and including the platform of 1892. They would cheerfully and enthusiastically accept the general provisions, so far as they apply to now conditions, of the platform of 1892. But they are opposed to the radical utterances of the platform of 1896. They are opposed to the ultra policies of William J. Bryan and William R. Hearst and others of the extremists. Their sympathies are not with the Republican party. They are Democratic to the core and opposed to the principles represented by the Republican party.

What, therefore, in Mr. Graves's view should be the policy of the national Democratic party? Does he believe that Mr. Bryan is right in saying that the platform of 1892 should be reaffirmed and readopted, and that all Democrats who refuse to concur should be driven out of the party? Does he believe that it would be good politics or good Democracy to make a platform so radical as to compel this element to which he refers to withdraw entirely from the organization? He intimates that if the party returns to the platform of 1892, the masses will rebel. How much of a threat there may be in this we do not undertake to say. But it is not also to be considered that if the platform of 1896 is readopted the conservatives may rebel, and if these conservatives rebel and leave the party to the extremists, does Mr. Graves think that the situation would be improved? Does he think that the Democratic party would be safer in the hands of William J. Bryan and William R. Hearst than it would be in the hands of the conservatives?

These are questions for the patriotic Democrats of this land to consider seriously. The strength of the republic is in its democracy and the democracy is not made up, as Mr. Graves intimates, of the poor. Many of the best and truest and most influential Democrats in the country are men of means, men who direct large interests and give employment to large numbers of people. They are none the less Democrats because they are well to do. To drive these men out of the Democratic party would be more than a misfortune, it would be a calamity. To divide the people of the United States into two classes, with the rich on one side and the poor on the other, were to bring about revolution and the destruction of Democracy if not of the republic. This is no time for radicalism. If there ever was a time in the

history of the Democratic party when conservatism in shaping the policy of the party was needed, it is now. So far from agreeing with Mr. Graves that a conservative platform this year would cause the masses to rebel, it seems to us the only means of bringing together the discordant elements of bringing harmony out of discord. With a conservative platform and a conservative leader, the Democratic party has a good chance to win, and if it can win with such a platform and such a leader, it will strengthen itself and preserve the rights of the people and check the tendency toward centralization, curb corporate arrogance and re-establish popular government and make it supreme and continue its control for years and years to come.

That this course may be pursued, and that this consummation may be the result is the sincere desire—nay, it is the inspiring hope—of The Times-Dispatch.

County Superintendents.

It was mentioned recently by our Raleigh correspondent that a number of counties in all parts of North Carolina has decided through their boards of commissioners to pay the tuition of their public school teachers at the Agricultural and Mechanical Summer School, which begins its session on July 1st, and that Rockingham county had gone so far as to agree to pay both tuition and railroad fare of such teachers as should attend the school.

That would be a good plan for the Virginia counties to adopt. In the rural districts the pay of teachers is so small that they are barely able to eke out a scant living. They are not able to pay the cost of railroad fare, tuition and board and other expenses incidental to their attendance upon the summer school in this State. Yet it is of great importance that the Virginia teachers should attend the summer school and brush up on their studies and receive instruction in the modern methods of teaching. After all the success of any school depends upon the teacher, and it goes without saying that if we must have good schools, we must have good teachers. Teaching is a profession, and it by no means follows that every educated person is a teacher. There must be training in the fine art of teaching, if we would fit our teachers for the best work.

But while the summer schools are good in their way, their work is necessarily limited, and the great need in Virginia and the other Southern States is some means in each and every county of giving training to teachers by competent instructors. This subject is now engaging the attention of educators in all parts of the South, and there is general agreement that the most practicable means to this end would be the employment in each county of a superintendent who is himself an expert teacher and competent, not merely to exercise general supervision over the schools, but to give practical instruction to teachers.

But we cannot hope to engage the services of such a superintendent at the pitiful sum which is now paid to that official. The man who is competent to do this work properly and who is willing to give his whole time to it, will certainly not work for \$100 or \$200 a year. Therefore, it has been suggested that the General Education Board and the trustees of the Penbody Fund could not employ a portion of the money at their command to better purpose than in supplementing the salaries of county superintendents. If these two organizations would agree to pay half the salary of an expert in counties here and there, the probability is that the counties to which this offer should be made would pay the other half without murmur. If this should be done in a dozen or more of the Virginia counties, the improvement in such counties would be so manifest that other counties would doubtless follow the example in a little while; and if we could have in each and every county in Virginia an expert superintendent, a man who is thoroughly consecrated to the work and enthusiastic for education, we should have in every such county a vital force that would soon make itself felt. Such a man would do more than superintend the work and train the teachers; he would arouse public sentiment by going in and out among the people and talking education all the time and especially by showing improvement in the work of the schools.

The Hampton Normal.

It was a happy thought on the part of the management of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute to have a Virginia Day celebration, for the people of Virginia should know what this school is doing. There is doubt in the minds of many whether or not the education which the negro is getting in the common schools is beneficial, but there can be no doubt in the mind of any person who takes the trouble to investigate that the education which the Hampton Normal School is giving him is improving him in mind and morals. This institution teaches the dignity of labor and educates the negro in morals and handicraft, as well as in mind. When the student enters he is put to work at hard labor on the farm or in the saw mill, or in some other capacity, and is kept at such labor until he has earned enough money to pay his way in other departments of the school. After that he is taught lessons from the books. But he is also taught morals and manners, and especially is he taught expert workmanship.

Every male student is taught a trade, if he takes the whole course, and when he is graduated from the school, he is a trained workman, and he is sent out into the world thoroughly imbued with the missionary spirit and with the commission to go among his own people and give them the benefit of the instruction which he has received.

Much the same course is followed in the instruction of women. They are taught in the art of cooking, house cleaning, washing and ironing, sewing and other utilities, and they, too, are made to understand that the instruction which

they have received is not for them alone, but for the benefit of the members of their race, among whom they are to labor thereafter.

In addition to all this, they receive the best and purest religious instruction. They are taught that religion does not consist in emotion, in singing songs and shouting and making pious speeches in meetings. The chaplain goes in and out among them day by day; sees them in their daily work, and makes them understand that religion is what a man or woman is; that it is a principle which regulates conduct, and that good conduct is the expression of religion. If a student makes a pious speech in meeting, the chaplain watches that student in his daily work, and if he finds that his religion is neglected or that the student fails in any way to live up to his profession, or his profession, as the case may be, he gives the student a friendly lecture.

Our information is that practically all the graduates from the institution go out thoroughly saturated with the Christian missionary spirit, and with the determination to use their talents and their education in the interests of the race. As far as possible the institution keeps track of its graduates, receives regular reports from them, and from others in the community where they are working, and almost invariably these reports are encouraging. If not satisfactory, we have from time to time made inquiries on our own behalf concerning the Hampton graduates, and almost invariably the reports have been good.

To sum it all up, the negro students at the Hampton Normal are receiving the same sort of instruction that the house servants received in the days of slavery—that is to say, instruction in obedience, in morals, in manners, in handicraft and in religion. In addition, they are receiving instruction from the books. In short, the education which they receive is of the hand and of the heart, as well as of the head.

As already stated, the graduates go forth as missionaries to their own people, and by precept and example teach the methods of the Hampton school, and they are beyond doubt doing a great work for the negro race. The Hampton Normal is a noble institution, and it should have the good will and moral support of every citizen of Virginia, whether he be black or white.

Colonel Bryan Speaks.

Mr. W. J. Bryan recently announced through the medium of the Associated Press that all of his future comments on the political situation, especially the Democratic situation, would be confined to the editorial columns of the Commonwealth. He did not add that "Now is the time to subscribe," but that was the natural inference.

However, the New York Democratic Convention, which assembled the other day, and with considerable enthusiasm adopted a platform not to Mr. Bryan's liking, and with something like unanimity endorsed Judge Parker for the Democratic nomination for the presidency, seems to have caused Mr. Bryan to change his mind, and he hastens back to his old-time medium, the Associated Press. We find in yesterday's papers under a Lincoln, Neb., date line, a kind of familiar phrase, which reads as follows: "W. J. Bryan to-night gave the Associated Press the following statement concerning the action of the New York State Democratic Convention: 'I do not think the instruction will give Judge Parker any additional strength, but the platform adopted by the convention ought to prevent his nomination, etc.'"

Nobody expected Mr. Bryan to be pleased with the good old-fashioned Democratic platform adopted at Albany by the sturdy Democrats of New York the other day. But nobody can deny that in that platform is to be found the very essence of Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democracy. Possibly that is Mr. Bryan's objection to it, and we apprehend that the true Democracy of the country is gradually finding out that Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democracy is a very different thing from Bryanism, which is but another name for Populism. Of course, Mr. Bryan is not pleased with the New York Democratic platform, but there is gratifying evidence coming up from every part of the country that the true Democrats of every section are not only pleased, but enthusiastic over the prospect of getting together once more on a real and true Democratic platform. Mr. Bryan, of course, will have his little say, as he has a right to, but there is growing evidence that his little say does not carry the weight it once did.

Democratic prospects are growing brighter and brighter every day.

Convention and Committee.

The State Central Democratic Committee will meet in this city on the 29th instant for the transaction of special and general business. It is expected that the time and place for holding the State convention of the party will then be appointed.

Richmond will be glad to welcome here the representatives of the Democracy of the various counties and cities of the Commonwealth, and will do what it can to make their stay agreeable.

This committee meeting will lead up to a State convention of importance, for it will be the convention's duty not only to choose delegates to the St. Louis convention and appoint electors on the Democratic ticket, but to discuss the State primary election system. It seems

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certain that some amendments to the existing plan will be offered.

Whether or not the State Committee itself will offer any suggestions on the subject, we do not know.

By the way the City Democratic Committee of Richmond seems to accept the view that the general primary election law which was sandwiched into the general elections law at the 1903 session of the Legislature is void, or at least that the financial feature of it is. That act provides, or seems to provide—there is much doubt about it—that the expenses of primaries shall be paid out of the treasuries of the respective counties and cities. Here the old plan of assessing the candidates to pay the expenses has been pursued.

The matter of meeting the expenses of State primary elections is one quite likely to be presented to the State convention. Opinion on the subject is divided.

Carnegie's Mixed Gift.

Mr. Carnegie's proposed gift to Berea College can hardly be classed among his wise or commendable benefactions. He wants that institution to take \$50,000 from him and institute a crusade against the law forbidding mixed schools. He, himself, we conclude, favors mixing white and black children upon the benches of the public schools of Kentucky and other States.

In this matter Mr. Carnegie has zeal without knowledge. He has never lived in a southern community, and no doubt it is inconceivable to him what mischief would follow the general introduction of his system. The whites do not want it, and will not have it, and most of the wisest leaders of the negro race have declared against it. In many parts of the country to require white and black children to attend the same public schools would mean the absolute disruption and dissolution of the public school system—a result which would be calamitous to the negro.

We do not know how it would be possible for Mr. Carnegie to spend fifty thousand dollars more injuriously to the negro than by giving that sum to promote an agitation in favor of mixed schools. Berea College would do well to decline the trust, and tell Mr. Carnegie plainly that mixed schools are undesirable and impossible, and that the agitation of the question would be a blow at the best laid plans of the friends of negro education.

Delinquent Taxes.

In another column we print a communication from a well known lawyer at Franklin, Va., in which he makes certain inquiries concerning delinquent taxes in Henrico county, together with a reply. The reply was prepared by a gentleman who is thoroughly familiar with the subject and it is a valuable contribution. He answers specifically the questions propounded by our correspondent and then gives a review of the delinquent tax laws of Virginia, as they have existed since the war. The entire subject is covered and we feel that we are performing a public service in printing this article. We suggest that all land owners cut it out and file it away for reference,

after having read it line by line and familiarized themselves with every detail.

When the United States Senate concurs with the House there will be two new States in the Union—Oklahoma, embracing the territory of that name and the Indian Territory, and Arizona and New Mexico, under the name of the former.

The bill passed the House by a strictly party vote, and it is not believed that it can be put through the Senate at this session. Under it grave questions arise as to this country's treaty obligations with the Indians.

The last number of the Confederate Veteran, published at Nashville, contains the full text of the report of the Hon. George L. Christian on the services of Virginia and North Carolina in the war, along with a biography and an excellent portrait of the author.

As we have heretofore stated, this history report has also been printed in pamphlet form, by order of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans.

The Boston Globe says: "Probably Mr. Charles Felton Plafin is more interested than anybody else in Boston in the news that the original indentments on which Aaron Burr was tried for treason and misdemeanor have just been found in the archives of the United States Circuit Court in Richmond, Va., each indentment bearing the endorsement: 'Not guilty' in the hand of the jury foreman."

Colored folks sometimes have nerve, and it may be that they will have the nerve to stick to the walking resolutions if it takes all summer. White folks admire nerve, especially this new brand.

Mr. Cleveland's "addendum" does not seem to be hurting Judge Parker anywhere, except in Nebraska, and really Nebraska does not count for much from a Democratic standpoint.

Now, just do not fail to remember that your poll tax receipt must bear date not later than May 7th, if you want to vote for President and congressmen next fall.

Colonel W. J. Bryan does not like the New York Democratic proclamation. Neither does Tom Watson or Marion Butler, or any other Populist.

The great and wise Lieutenant Peary has postponed his proposed dash for the North pole to a more convenient and a warmer season.

Congressmen are only engaged now in making campaign thunder, and they are not doing any great things in that line.

Anyhow, the frosts that kill have not reached the Florida orange crop this good, but slow, spring.

Suppose we submit the University presidency to a primary, under the Barksdale pure election law.

There is no use in talking about it; spring predictions and felicitations can't be relied upon this year.

The Honorable David Bennett Hill has recently developed into something of a live political corpse.

There's winning ahead for you, Sanbo.

A Few Foreign Facts.

The Russian law, which compels all Jews to live in the ghettos of two cities, is not modified even in the case of invalids, who might save their lives by a change of air.

Many of the large office buildings in London have no system of heating, and the occupants have to rely on grate fires or gas stoves.

It is stated that over 2,000,000 tons of dust ejected from the Southern volcano in St. Vincent have fallen on the island of Barbados. The dust, contrary to expectations, has been found to have no fertilizing value.

Eastern Asia is one of the richest mineral fuel regions in the world. The area of all the paying coal layers in Europe comprises only 25,700 square miles, an area equal to that in one of the Russian provinces—the Kazan Province.

The Nonconformists, who are resisting the new education laws, under which all are taxed for schools controlled by the Established Church of England, are in London alone, 133,622 Baptists, 135,924 Congregationalists, 122,907 Wesleyans and 38,895 members of the Salvation Army.

Diamonds of the World.

The annual production of diamonds is worth, in the rough, about \$35,000,000, of which the De Beers mine furnishes 56 per cent. The cost of cutting, which is done principally in Amsterdam, and the profits of the English syndicate bring the value of the diamonds up to \$44,000,000. The United States takes nearly half the world's diamonds, with a 25 per cent. duty added to their cost.

Professor and Mrs. James Stalker, of Aberdeen, Scotland, will be the guests this week of the Union Theological Seminary. Dr. Stalker's lectures at the seminary begin on Friday at 8 P. M., and continue Saturday, Sunday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. His will preach next Sunday in the Second Presbyterian Church, and on Sunday, May 1st, at the University. After that, he goes west to Omaha, and a few other engagements.

Great interest continues to be felt in the Bible Conference to be held here, at the close of the session at Union Seminary, May 11th and 12th. The first session will be held in the Seminary Chapel, on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 11th, and the remaining sessions will be held in the Second-Street Presbyterian Church. It is hoped to keep the Rev. Dr. J. W. Chapman for two days, after the conference, to preach in a number of the churches. This will follow the work of the Bible Conference, with evangelistic probing in various parts of the city.

The ladies auxiliary of the medical department of the Methodist Institute, are holding a rummage sale at No. 1909 E. Main Street.

A cantata will be given at 8 o'clock to-night, at the Randolph Street Baptist Church.

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SITUATION IS VERY DISTRESSING

Presbyterian Committee Cannot Find Men for the Foreign Work.

Through its secretary, the Rev. Dr. S. H. Chester, the Committee on Foreign Missions of the Southern Presbyterian Church, calls the attention of the denomination to the situation that confronts the committee with reference to the supply of men for the foreign work. For several years past, says Dr. Chester, the greatest problem has been the financial one. The liberality of the churches during the past year has to a large extent solved this problem. But a situation more grave now confronts the church—the lack not of money, but of men. The main reason for this, according to Dr. Chester, "is the large decrease in the number of candidates for the ministry, which has affected every branch of the church's work. Whatever the reasons may be, the fact is that we are now confronted with the problem of a distressing lack of the men that are needed for our work. . . . A number of young men already at work in the home field have been personally approached by the committee, and urged to consider the claims and needs of our foreign work. The result of all this effort for the present year has been to secure from Union Seminary, one man for Cuba, one for Africa, and one for Japan; from Kentucky, Kentucky, one man for China; from Davidson College, one man for Cuba; from the University of Virginia, one physician for Korea."

CONVENTION DELEGATE.

The Baptist State Mission Board Makes First Appointments.

At a meeting just held, the Baptist State Mission Board appointed the following Virginia delegates to the Southern Baptist Convention, which meets very shortly. The corresponding secretary, Mr. William Ellyson, was authorized to appoint additional delegates until the list is complete:

E. V. Baldy, Manchester, Va.; L. E. Burton, Suffolk, Va.; J. B. Bowers, Richmond, Va.; R. H. Bowden, Princeton, Va.; A. B. Bryant, Nace, Va.; W. N. Buckels, Barnett, Va.; Samuel S. Cloninger, Smithfield, Va.; S. W. Cole, Cloninger, Va.; A. E. Dickinson, Richmond, Va.; Z. J. Edger, Bristol, Va.; H. Thompson, Concord, Va.; R. E. Gaines, Richmond, Va.; C. S. Gardner, Richmond, Va.; R. W. Grizzard, Adams Grove, Va.; W. E. Hatcher, Richmond, Va.; George W. Hunt, Batina, Va.; J. William Jones, Richmond, Va.; J. W. Mitchell, Richmond, Va.; S. C. Mitchell, Richmond, Va.; W. A. Pearson, Lebanon, Va.; R. H. Pitt, Richmond, Va.; Thomas J. Shipman, Richmond, Va.; J. S. Shuman, Rice's Den, Va.; W. W. Sisk, Swansboro, Va.; Robert Smith, Pulaski City, Va.; W. R. L. Smith, Richmond, Va.; C. P. Stealey, Richmond, Va.; George Braxton Taylor, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Taylor, Norfolk, Va.; J. M. Thomas, Richmond, Va.; S. H. Thompson, Bluefield, W. Va.; C. Wirt Trainham, Marion, Va.; H. W. Tribble, Charlottesville, Va.; R. J. Williamson, Richmond, Va.; C. N. Williams, Boynton, Va.; M. L. Wood, Staunton, Va.; C. A. Woodson, Brookneal, Va.

CHURCH NOTES.

For Protection of Young Women—Dr. Stalker's Visit.

The Woman's Christian Association of Richmond, has established a branch of the "Travelers' Aid," for the protection of young women going to St. Louis in search of work. The association at the search of the association, 703-11 East Franklin Street, a badge will be given, which will entitle the wearer to the assistance of a representative of the Travelers' Aid Society, who will meet her upon her arrival at St. Louis.

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FULTON NEWS.

Anti-Slavery Tribe, No. 119, L. O. R. M., is making arrangements for the celebration of its second anniversary on May 4th. The chief feature of the celebration will be a large dinner to be given at the order by twenty-five new members. Eighteen new members have already been added. The Rev. Dr. Smith will deliver a lecture next Tuesday night at the Presbyterian Mission on Orleans Street, opposite the Richmond Cedar Works, of this city.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Weddell Memorial Chapel will meet this afternoon at 8 o'clock at the chapel.

Forrestan Council, Daughters of Liberty.

will hold its weekly meeting to-night at Kerne's Hall.

The roll of honor of Fort Lee School for the week ending April 18th follows: Charlie Clark, David Holder, Henry Miller, Winona Aigner, Hazel Meredith, Louisa Baehring, Jojo Flyter, Margie Miller and Louise Miller. The many friends of Mr. Charles Wood, formerly of Pullen, are much distressed on account of news received of his serious illness. Mr. Wood is now chief engineer of one of the ocean steamers plying between Southern ports. He was formerly of the tug, Lucille Ross, of the Richmond Cedar Works, of this city. A chorale, too, will be given to-night by the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the residence of Mrs. Samuel G. Meredith on Williamsburg Avenue. Instrumental and vocal music will be one of the features of the occasion, which promises to be most delightful.

Colonel Pettit Improving.

The gratifying information comes from Fluvanna county that Colonel William B. Pettit, who was stricken with paralysis some time ago, is considerably improved. He is better and cheerful and enjoys the company of his family and friends. Colonel Pettit is one of the most widely known members of the Virginia bar, a man universally beloved, and during his sickness has been cheered by letters of affectionate sympathy from friends all over the State.

Will Lecture on Japan.

Rear-Admiral Harrie Webster's illustrated lecture on Japan, to be delivered to-morrow night in the Cavalry Armory, on North Eighth Street, will be one of the interesting features of the week. Rear-Admiral Webster spent much time in Japan and has a full collection of pictures, which will be found especially interesting just at this time. The lecture is under the auspices of the choir of Immanuel Baptist Church.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

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